there the sincere and thorough support of Honest Abe. Wheever votes for those electors, knows that he is voting for Lincoln, and knows, too, that he is voting for the man whose election will restore economy and integrity to the administration of the Government.

-Can The Express perceive the difference now?

We hope we don't intrude, but really we would like to know what has become of the gentleman who, through so many days and nights of "dark-" pess, doubts, and fears," remained persistently at his post as chairman of that select and gallant band who delighted to call themselves the " Whig " General Committee of the City of New York;" he who, whether there were few or many gathered together-that is, whether there were four or six -in that snug little parlor at Thorp's hotel, never lost an opportunity to pronounce a speech that was always sure to appear in all the editions of The Express-we mean, of course, the Hon. Hiram Ketchum. In a contest like this-in these Last Days of the Republic-his absence is a matter of public concern. The last time he appeared on the political stage was on that memorable night during the last contest for the Mayoralty, when his friends had a serious falling out, and without conscience gave him leave to resign, and withdraw He went forth; and since he is nowhere seen in these stirring times, it is presumed that he still wanders, "Contending with the fretful element of an Old-Line !

a solitary specimen of an Old-Line Whig, who will neither fuse nor be fused!

It would seem that the work of combining the Douglas and Breckinridge forces in this State in one solid party does not proceed with as much harmony as has been hoped for. The Leader, which is the principal organ of the Douglasites, frankly declares that "as it is, compromise with "the Breckinridge faction is impossible. They " have already violated their honor and obligations, " and any compromise with them would not only " be unsafe but dishonorable. In this State, they " have added selfishness to faithlessness, and a "contemptible tyranny to both. Their avowed " agency is corruption. They menace the weak, " they decoy the griping, they punish the honest. "They strike at conscience, they proscribe truth. "They exact a lying support from the tongue of "the subordinate, though they know that in his " heart there is nothing but detestation. With " such men, how could we on any terms combine?" In fact, The Leader goes on to say, the first and the indispensable condition of a union "must be the " withdrawal of the Breckinridge electoral ticket' -a moderate and modest demand, which the Breckinridge leaders will joyfully hasten to comply

In the course of his splenetic tirade before the Bell-Everetts in this city on Tuesday evening last, Gov. Hunt professed himself shocked that a proposition should have been presented to the people, under the Constitution, by the Legislature of last Winter, to confer the right of suffrage on negroes without property qualification. This he regarded as the blackest crime of the Black Republicans. The Governor forgot to tell his admixing listeners that when this proposition was before the people of the State in 1846, he was its warm supporter, and by speeches and otherwise in Niagara County, did what he could in its favor. -We submit that this part of Mr. Hunt's speech

was about the cheapest and meanest sort of demagogueism of which even he has ever been guilty.

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1860.

THE DEFEAT OF COL. FLORENCE.

gress on account of his being defeated for a renomination by the Administration leaders in Philadelphia. He has never got anything for his paper or his review but crumbs doled out with a reluctant hand.

THE CASE OF INDIAN AGENT FORNEY. As the Indian Office has sent out to Utah an officer of the Bureau to learn the facts as to Agent Forney's vouchers, I have to reiterate the substance of my former dispatches on this head, namely, that the Bureau is unable to reconcile his affairs with any proper ideas of fairness.

I bear from a source, to my mind entirely trustworthy, that Gov. Wise will attend strictly to his private affairs during the coming campaign.

A POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

There has been a political discussion at the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs between Extra Billy Smith and Mr. Albert Rust of Ark. My enthusiastic Douglas informant says that the latter

fully sustained himself as Douglas advocate. THE DE GROOT CLAIM.

Having given you, from time to time, latterly, the main facts in the De Groot matter without going into tedious details, I have but little to say now, except that Mr. Cobb, in his award, did not recognize De Groot as a party in interest at all. To other parties he awarded damages for their expenditures in the sum of \$30,000, a third of which was paid by them to De Groot by some private arrangement. The Secretary of War now allows De Groot \$30,000 as actual damage, which sum, added to what was paid before on that head, makes \$60,000. Add to this \$90,000 as constructive demages, and the entire expense to the Government of a contractor who failed in his obliga-

ions is \$150,000. The whole subject of extra allowances to contractors for two or three years should be ventilated by Congress. I hear that De Groot left this city when he thought he had the thing safe. Some of his attorneys here distrusting him, caused an injunction of some kind to be issued against payment to him. The thing is a pretty one as it stands, but final action has not yet been taken by the President.

Movements of Senator Douglas.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Sept. 1, 1860.

Senator Douglas was received and escoried to the St. Charles Hotel this morning. He afterward addressed a vast crowd on Capitol Square. He reliterated non intervention doctrines in the strongest sense, with apt local a lusions. His supporters applanded, and all, with a few exceptions, lietened attentively. He goes to Staunton in the morning.

PHILADELIPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1860.

A correspondent of The Press announces that Mr. Douglas will soon proceed to Pennsylvania, and will address a meeting at Harrisburg on the 7th, Reading on the 8th, and Philadelphia on the same evening; thence to Easton and other towns of the State. He will then return to New-York.

Naval.

Further News by the Fulton, [The following is the remainder of the news by the Fulton atercepted off Cape Race.] CAPE RACE, Friday, Aug 31, 1860. Fifteen hundred Garibaldians had disembarked in

Calabria, and we e joined by two hundred insurgents. with whom they retired to the monutains, Prepara ions continued for the defense of Naples. Col. Cosenz, with 4,000 volu teers, had quitted

Taermina, taking the direction of the mainland. Fifteen hundred men, with arms and tents, from Sardinia, had landed at Naples, but were compelled to reembark.

It is asserted that two companies of dragoons have oined the insurgents. The Austrian marine budget is to be increased 100,

000 000 florins. The English Cabinet sgree to discontinue their ne gotiations for including Spain as one of the Great Powers of Europe.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce had passed reso lutions against Mr. Wilson's (Secretary for India) cur rency scheme.

The Income Tax bill had passed the Commons. Consols were closed on the 22d at 93 for money and 931 @ 932 for account.

Illinois Central and New-York and Erie securities had advanced.

22d, at 4 p. m. She has 300 tuns of merchandise, and 225 passengers. Passed, Aug. 23, at 11 a.m., off the Lizard, steamer bound up the Channel, supposed to be the

of Malaga, bound W. LONDON MARKETS, -Sugar, Coffee, Tea, and Salt-

Augusta, Ga. Saturday, Sept. 1, 1860.
An immense audience of ladies and gentlemen asembled at the City Hall Park to-day to hear the Hon.

sembled at the City Hall Fark to-day to hear the AAH. Stephene speak.

Mr. Stephene said he appeared reluctantly before the people, and only did so because he could not reluce the invitation of his old constituents. The siras of the times portend evil. Everything seems tending to national disruption and general anarchy. Whether duty of Congress to pass laws to protect Slavery in the Territories; hence they oppose him and refuse to vote for such a law themselves. Mr. Stephens defended Doughas against the charge that he would not yield to the decision of the Supreme Court, and said that Doughas Doughas against the charge that he would not yield to the decision of the Supreme Court, and said that Douglas agreed with every principle decided in the Dred Scott case, but also insisted that the point how far a Territorial Legislature might coustitutionally regulate Slavery had not been decided. No case involving this principle had been before the Court. The position of Doughas is that of perfect equality between the citizens of all the States with respect to the rights of persons and property. Mr. Doughas believed that a Territorial Legislature might, by a system of laws, vi tually exclude Slavery. He (Stephens) differed with Mr. Douglas on this point, but it was a matter of no vital or essential importance, because if the majority of the people of a Territory oppose i Slavery it would not go there. He saw no injury to the South resulting from it. He believed Slavery will go to the extent of the capacity for it, and that no law of Congress or a Territorial Legislature can extend it beyond this. He dwelt upon the Union and the importance of preserving it. It was the best Government of the world or that had ever been established. If it fails we shall never see its like again. He called on the patriots of all sections to unite to save it. The Union had engage at the North and South. He called on the pairiots of all sections to unite to save it. The Union had enemies at the North and South, but he (Stephens) was not one of them. He knew Mr. Breckinridge's ability and patriotism, and he would have sustained him had he been nominated by the Democratic Convention; out his present position divides the party and increases the chances of the Republican candidate. He did not regard Mr. Breckinridge as a disunionist, but his running endangers the Union notwithstanding, and he has no chance of an election before the neotle. fore the people.

Movements of Mr. Seward.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 1, 1860. Mr. Seward arrived in this city to day. There w. no demonstration, and consequently no speech. Mr. Sewa d's traveling party is a very pleasant one.

Sale of Water-Power.

The Hydraulic Canal, and seventy acres of land, which have been so long in livigation, were finally sold by auction here to-day, under au order of the Supreme Court, on foreclesure of mortgage, and in satisfaction of judgment in favor of H. H. Day for \$110 000, and was bought on his account. Mr. Day will immediately complete the Canal, having the whole power ready for use next Spring.

Obituary.

SARATOGA, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1860.

Mrs. Garland, wife of Gen. Garland, of the U.S.

Army, dropped dead in the streets here last evening, while walking with her daughter, the wife of Major

Doce. She had been in her usual health previously.

Fire Near Holmesburg, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1860.
A fire this morning destroyed the stable, barn, and wagon-house of Jacob Keene. Loss \$5,900. The incendiary, who also stole one of the horses, has been

Acquittal of Joseph Oliver.

EASTON, Pa., Saturday, Sept. 1, 1860.

The Jury in the case of Joseph Oliver, indicted for the murder of John Phetzinger, after an absence of base an hour, brought in a verdict of not gully, this evening. Phetzinger was a private watchman in a planing mill. He attacked Joseph Oliver and Alfred Apple, on Oliver the merning of the 5ta of July, with a gun. Olive wrenched the gun from his hands, and struck him ove wrenched the gua from his hands, and arross him over the head with the butt of it, killing him. The trial occupied six days. Much interest has been felt in the result of the trial. Oliver's family is highly respecta-ble. The verdict gives general satisfaction.

Annual Statement of Cotton.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1860. According to the annual co'ton statement of t current, the expost from New-Orleens for the year amounts to 2,214,000 bales, the value of which is not yet ascertained. The receipts for the year foot up 2,255,500 bales, the value of which is put down at \$109,389,250. The average price for middling for the year has been 10% allc. Stock on 1st September,

A FATAL AFFRAY .-- On the night of the 20th of August, a fight between rowdies occurred at the saloon at the corner of West and Cedar streets, where all sorts of missiles were used. Daniel Horrigan, a young man twenty years of age, had his skull fractured by a blow on the head with a glass bottle. One or two others were more or less injured. Horrigan was taken to the New-York Hospital, where he died on Friday morning. At the time of the row, the barkeeper of the saloon, Lorenzo Stephens, was arrested on comlaint of Patrick Horrigan, a brether of the deceased, who charged that he struck the fatal blow. On being taken before Justice Weish, the accused was held to bail to answer. An inquest was held on the body of the deceased on Saturday, by Cormer O'Keefe. From the evidence elicited the jury were numble to decide who struck the fatal blow, as the disturbance was a general one, in which six or eight persons were enraged. The Coroner concluded to hold Stephens for the present, and also issued a warrant for the acrest of Frank Enright, against whom there is some suspicion. The latter is a brother of Joh T. Enright, and also of Thomas Enright, who was "v injured in the

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The United States mail steamship Northern Light are ved at this port on Sunday. She left Aspinw U on the 23. h alt. The following is her treasure list:

The following was shipped by the Ophir Silver Min-

SOUTH AMERICA.

The steamer Valparaiso arrived at Panama on the 21st, bringing dates from Valparaiso to Aug. 2; Callso, Ang. 14; Paita, 12; Gusyaquil, 14.

Very severe weather was experienced in the vicinity of Valparaiso prior to the sailing of the steamer, and some heavy northers were felt in the harbor.

The American steamer Peruano had arrived at Val-

The Ameri an seesmer Peruano had arrived at valparaise, and exited for Callao.

Congrese continue in session, and the reports of the
Ministers of the different Departments of Stale have
been published; the Treasury report shows that the
national income during 1859 has been \$6,274,165, being
upward of \$300,000 ever 1858. The value of foreign
merchancies imported into the country during the year
is \$24,761,866, and export \$19,568,274.

During the year the mint coined \$3,342,923

The amount of the lean of 1822 has been reduced to
\$9,494,500. tie calculated that the six por cent. For-

\$9,494,500. t is calculated that the six por cent. For-

\$9.494,500. It is calculated that the six por cent. Foreign Debt will be liquidated by 1869, and the three per cent. debt in 1877.

The Chamber of Commerce has decided a suit brought by Huth, Gruning & Co. against the Valparaino Lloyd's for insurance on the Peruvian bark J. T. C., in favor of the former. This vessel, it may be remembered, was bound for China with guano, and sunk when three days out, notwithstanding she lad no rough weather, and consequently the Insurance Comments refused to pay the insurance until the suit was pany refused to pay the insurance until the suit was given against them, maintaining that the vessel was un-seaworthy wher she left port.

The Arauca Indiane are suing for peace, and soliciting to be again permitted to enter the towns in the New and valuable mines are being discovered in the

miteral districts of Copiape and elegwhere.

The American steamer Pernano, intended to run between Lima and Gunyaquil, had arrived at Valpar-

sale from the States.

Business in Valparaiso is reported as continuing very dull, principally owing to the severe rains. The following foreign vessels had arrived during the fort-

From Punta Arenas, French ship Valparaiso, coffee put in leaky, and sold part of cargo to defray ex-penses; from California American ship James Brown, barley; from Havre, French ship Callao, assorted; from New Port, British ship Ssk, rails; Belgian ditto; Bleng, ditte; from Cerro Azul, Peruvian schooner Edina Kuiper, sugar; from Liverpoel, British ships Mandanao, assorted; Pheaton, ditto; bark Yanwath,

There appears to be a stock of all kinds of foreign goods on hard, sufficient for the present demand, and prices are ruling low.

Coffee has been exceedingly scarce, and, netwith-standing what has been landed ex Valparaise, is quoted

There were no transactions in copper during the

There were no transactions in copper during the foringht. Hides are firm and scarce. Saltpeter—25.500 qqls. changed hands at \$2.

The following charters had been made: British bark Tocna ores for Liverpool, £3.5/; British bark Bleng, guano, Cork, for orders, £3; British bark Lincinden, wheat, for Liverpool, £3.1/6d.; American bark Berkshire, wheat, for Australia, £3; American bark Prioress, wheat, for Australia, £3.

Exchange on England, 60.0.90 days, 43d.; Paris, do. do., 45.56c.; United States, do. do., 15 por cent prem.

RELINA.

Rich saftpeter mines have been discovered in this

country by Dr. Reid, which are likely to prove of The Arica correspondence of The Panama Star and

Herald, under date of Aug. 8, writes as follows re-garding Belzu's movements:

Belzu arrived here from Valparsiso on the steamer of Helzu arrived here from Valparsiso on the steader of the 3d instant, and went on to Tacna the same day. His insention is to invade Boilvin with a few men, in the bopes that the whole country will turn over to him as soon as he puts his foot in that Republic. If the army remains true to Linares, he will have but a poor chance, and run the risk of lesing his neck. His de-parture from Tacna, it is reported, is to take place on the 30th instant.'

Dates from Lima are to the 14th. The Callao cor

Pates from Lima are to the 14th. The Callao correspondent of The Star and Herald writes:

"All the efforis on the part of the Government to
discover the person who attempted to assaciant e Gen.
Castilia have proved unavailing. There is a general
conviction that six months will not pass without a new
revolution. Congress has assumed to itself a new
theory, that is to say, they have declared that the
Congress is the Executive power, and that no other can
exist; their proceedings up to the exist; their proceedings up to the present time are of little interest.

[Correspondence of the Panama Star and Herald.] GUAYAGUIL, Aug. 14. salvation. Early in the week reports came flying dred men attacked Franco in his strong-held at Bodegas, and after a short engagement Franco turned and fled
precipitately towards the river, followed by his grande
armee and holdly pursued by Flere's troops. Indeed so
hardly was he pressed, that he threw himself into the
river and swam off to the Bolivar, which vessel, as
soon as he had gained her decks, (together with some
four hon-dred of his followers,) moved rapidly off
towards Guny squil, leaving the balance to take care of
themselves as best they might.

It is also said that the owner of the Bolivar, an Aweriesh, whose name I do not know, was offered \$50,000

icen, whose name I do not know, was offered \$50,000 by Flore's friends, to get under weigh and leave Franco to his fate, but he refused the money and stood by him

count of Walker being at Rua'an; nothing is known of his whe eabout, but all Americans and foreigners generally are treated with great coolness by the Gov-ernment and the people on account of these fillibuster-

is ead that the French and the same time, the President tered alrong protests. At the same time, the President has insisted on an export duty on ores, in direct conhas insisted on an export duty on ores, in direct con-travention of the contract entered into with the French Mining Company at San Miguel. Of course, this has caused another protest by the parties con-cerned, and in the mean time a large quantity of ores are lying at La Union for shipment. A singular defal-cation of the liquors stored at La Union has been made apparent—150 boxes being missing. The parties in charge of the stores have been arrested, and are prob-ably by this time out of the way of temptation, and of committing further depredations. The rumor is that, on account of the very dry season, the indigo crop will on account of the very dry season, the indigo crop will be small, and growers or sellers decline making con-

A brig. Russian built, and carrying New-Granadian colors, arrived at La Union, from San Francisco, with some 40 parsengers, mostly Americans, bound for Honduras. Among them, bowever, is an enterprising Yankee, who has with him two wagons, with the in tention of running them between that port and San Miguel, contracting at the same time for repairing and shortening the road. He expects to have all ready by

November, in time for the Fair.

In Nicaragna everything appears passive, although some tears a em to be entertained regarding the aforesaid fillibuster. Left in port French ship Peru, and

In Costa Rica, affairs remain in statu quo. The consideration of the contract and subsidy of the Parama Railfood Company's steamers was banded to a Select Committee, who, after intense thought and the perusal of sundry documents (among others the original constitution). tract), came to the conclusion that the contract is illegal, but at the same time most magnenimously leave it to the legislative body to sanction or disapprove of the same. The Chamber, in virtue of this decision, have peaponed their ultimatum until next session. Great disguit is recreased by all the influential men not connected with the Government, regarding the contract entered into with T. F. Meagher, on account of A. W. Thompson, for the Chiriqui Rend. It is said that the President has been greatly influenced by the Representative of the great Republic. Very little hopes are generally entertained of its ever being carried into effect, they having forgotten that one terminus belongs tract), came to the conclusion that the contract is ille flect, they having forgotten that one terminus belongs to New Granads

MOVEMENT FOR THE INDIANS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 30, 1860. It may be known to most of the readers of THE TRIBUNE that the immense tide of emigration that is now setting in upon the valleys west of the Rocky Mountains is fast crowding out the Indian from his home, thereby depriving him of the means of subsistence, and exposing him to peril from that class of nen who are regarded everywhere as the offscouring of community. This fact is attested to by the Commissioner of the Indian Department, who says, in one of his reports, that "the Indians are outraged by men who are unworthy the name, and against whom they have no protection." If these things are so, then it would seem that the destiny which sentimentalists affirm is to destroy the Indian, is none other than that which will destroy this nation if left to itself. Selfwhich will destroy this nation it left to teell. See preservation, then, as well as humanity, demands that we should do all in our power to oppose this destiny, by destroying the conditions by which it exists. It view of these facts, and in the light of this philosophy the City of Providence, true to its name, has determined the City of Providence, true to its name, has determined to interpose her aid in behalf of the Indian, and to send forth a voice calling upon all lovers of man, as man,

to come to her assistance.

At a meeting of the citizens of this place, called together in the name of Reger Williams and William Penn (who, it is well known, in their day, were friends and alice of the Indian), it was resolved, on motion of the Rev. Dr. Leavitt, "that a committee of twelve be appointed to devise a plan of measures for our best services to the temporal well-being of the Indian tribes, rervices to the temporal well-being of the Indian tribes, now most injured and periled in our country." The committee thus chosen were his Excellency William Spregne, the Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark, the Rev. Francis Wsyland, D. D., the Rev. Jonathan Leavitt, D. D., the Rev E. M. Store, the Rev. T. C. Jamieson, the Hon. John R. Bartlett, Abraham Payne, esq., Col. A. F. Dexter, Dr. S. B. Tobey, R. G. Hazard, esq., Samuel Austin. This committee, after mature deliberation, reported in favor of the plan of Father Beeson, who was the mover in this project, and who is well known in New-York, Boston and elsewhere, for his efforts in behalf of the Indian. This plan was, to secure a State Convention, which should issue the call for a National Convention, wherein the condition and for a National Convention, wherein the condition and needs of the Indians should be considered, in the high-est and strongest light which our Christian civilization est and strongest light which our Christian civilization
affords. To secure this object, meetings have been
held in all the principal towns in the State, and all,
without exception, have reported themselves favorable
to the movement. The Convention will be held in the First Baptist Church at Providence, on Monday, Sept. 3, 1860. Friends of the Indian from neighboring States are cordially invited to attend.

MELINDA A. BALL

GREEN MOUNTAIN LAND.

MOUNT MANSFIELD-MONTPELIER, &c. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

"PAVILION," Montpelier, Vt , Aug. 18, 1860. No member of the fair fraternity of the Union has nobler historical record or current reputation than the glorious Green Mountain State, Vermont. Confessedly unsurpassed in the struggle of the Revolution, as ever since. in her fidelity to the cause of Freedom; unmatched in the pastoral beauty of her valleys and the varied grandeur of her mountains, and peerless in the almost universal intelligence and independence of her sons, and the beauty and virtue of her daughters, Verment has still a crown of multitudinous natural and social attractions, undreamed of by the world at large, and particularly by the fashionable traveling

Born in this gem of New-England, it required many years of absence from it-years which bore me over the chief highways of the civilized world-to open my eyes fully to is beauties and grandeurs. I have luxnriated among the Caledonian hills, the mountains of Wales, the tamer earth-piles of England, the lofty Alps and the Carpathians-have caught from each thrills of sublimity and terror, as well as glimpses of ravishing beauty-but I must confess, that in all the world beside, I have stood upon no mountain top that could give me such a broad and varied vision of the besutiful and grand, as that which I recently enjoyed from the summit of Mount Mansfield, the loftlest of from the summit of Mount Mansfield, the loftiest of the Green Mountain range. From the peaks of the White Hills, when you reach

them, and the storm and cloud will permit, you may be startled by aspects of sky and a breath of forest, such as can nowhere else be seen. But the eye soon wearies of endless mountains and woods. The scene is too bleak, rugged, and awful. From the summit of Marsield, four thousand five hundred feet above the bread of Champlain, the eye takes in at one circling. level of Champlain, the eye takes in, at one circling sweep, the White Hills, the Adirondacks, the Green sweep, the White Hills, the Adirondacks, the Green Mountains, and twenty other distant ranges of mountains and hills takes in a hundred miles length of Lake Champlain, dotted with islands and busy craft, and stretching from Ticonderoga to Plattsburgh—takes in the glistening spires of Montreal, a hundred miles distant, on the slevery line of the St. Lawrence—takes in the countless villages, and hamlets, and farm-fields of this glorious State consecrated to Freedom, and without being wearied, is perpetually fed by a varying splendor of vision.

It is but quite recently that the attention of the pleasure and sight-recking world has been challenged toward Mount Mansfield, and already the tide of tourist turned thither (for a three meuths' season, embracing July, August, and September), reaches from 20 to 50 a day, and 70 were booked at the "Summit Honse" or the day of my arrival there—the largest number for a day since the mountain began to be visited. And of all who climb to i's summit, many of them being familian with the various famous mountain scenery of the world, not one dissents from the opinion that the view from Mansfield transcends, in variety of beauty and gradeur, Mansfield transcends, in variety of beauty and gradeur, that of any other known mountain peak. Very far, in my opinion, does it eclipse any White Hills view—grander is it than any large view from Alp or Apernine. There is mountain, forest, lake, river, city, town, village, hamlet, and (magnified by a glass) various moving life to content the most avaricous eye. Morning, non, and evening, yea, every hour of the day, flings some new light, shade or color upon the interminable scene. Now the mountains are desired. terminable seers. Now the mountains are draped in clouds, and now they are burnished by the sunbeams as with fire. Now the fore and mists creep over the lakes and streams, and now they are lifted as from lines and fields of flashing diamonds. The snort of the iron horre is heard far away, where the white breath pulls from his nostrils, mingling with the droning of bells. It seems to me (so is space abridged to the eye, that a rifle could send its ball from this lordly peak, which looks down contemptuously on the "Cronching Lion," (Camel's Hump), right into Burlington. The White Hills, nearly a hundred miles away, seem scarcely a cennon-shot distant. Next to ballooning, for breadth of outlook, is this summit of Mansfield. Then, what is of the first account with pleasure and

sight-seekers, this glorious mountain is the most ac-cessible of its kind. One can leave New-York in the morning, and by the middle of the next day afterneen he can stand on Mansfield's "nose" or "chin, ready to enjoy the splendors of sunset. And not only is it more accessible, but it is also far cheaper of access and as yet is a tour fresh and free from the endless an is it more accessible, but it is also far cheaper of access, and as yet is a tour fresh and free from the endless annoyances and impositions attached to established fashiorable routes. The mountain should always be visited from the eastern side, which alone has a bridle path. The way to reach it from New-York is via the New-Haven and Vermont Central, or the Hudson River, Saratoga and Washington, Rutland, and Vermont Central Raifroads, or, if the tourist wishes, he may first trip over Lake George, and down Champlain to Burlington, and from thence take the Vermont Central to Waterbury, which is the point of departure from the railroad to the mountain. For 50 cents the coaches whirl the tourist up to Stowe (of which Mount Mansfield is the town's crown is well ten miles distant, where a really good hotel, "The Mountain House," kept by W. Matthews, awaits him. From this point, a capital livery, kept by Seaver & Wilkins, wairds him on as rapidly to the "Half-way House," six miles and a half, where he is mounted on an easy, sure footed pony, to make his further way of a mile and a half to the "Summit House." The pony ride is done easily within an hour. The charge for the ride from Stowe to the summit and back, sixteen miles, is but \$2.50. The accompositions of the "Summit House" are exto the summit and back, sixteen miles, is but \$2 50. The accommodations of the "Summit House" are excellent and ample for fifty guests, and as but few stay at present more than one night, the house is seldom crowded. Another season the accommodations are to

be greatly increased and improved. As to the rate of charges at Stowe and on the summit, their modesty will astonish those who have paid tourist bills on the

will saterish those who have paid tourist bills on the White Hills.

The credit of opening up Mt. Mansfield (which, I predict, is destined soon to divide favor and fashion with the White Hills) is due to Hon. John Bingham, an enterprizing citizen of Stowe. He is the founder and proprietor of the "Mountain House," the "Half-Way Hoose," and the "Summit House"—all three being leased by Mr. Matthews, whose excellent manager of the latter is a Mr. Spalding. Mr. Bingham also owns the mountain top. Slowly but steadily he has been perfecting his botels, roade, and means of travel, until now he may well beast of the ease with which the traveler can reach Mansfield's peaks, and the handsome manner in which the traveler aforesaid can be ensome manner in which the traveler aforesaid can be ensome manner in which the traveler aforesaid can be elitertained. Landlerd Matthews may inscribe, with entire
propriety on his card, "The way to Mansheld easy;
the accommedations good; the charges reasonable."
Additions are to be made to the "Summit House."
(more than doubled last Spring) and a new and elegant
"Helf-Way House" is to be erected, the coming Spring.
This latter will be so ample and enjoyable that tourists
will be glad to halt there when the weather is unpropitions for a summit view.

Will be glad to halt there when the weather is unpropitions for a summit view.

I have alluded to the yeaks of Manefield. There are two, called the "Chin" and the "Nese." The former is the loftier of the two by about 300 feet, but the view is about equal from both. The "Summit House" is located some twenty rods from the base of the "Nose," which is a rocky pile rising some 200 feet above the general level of the mountain ridge. The "Chin" is about a mile and a half distant, being a plessant before heak first walk to view the sun rise. Both peaks are breakfiest walk to view the sun rise. Both peaks are breakfast walk to view the sun rise. Both peaks are essily climbed, even by wonen and children. Of the rarty I accompanied (taking coach from Montpelier to Stowe), there were four ladies and three children, and no one had to complain at any point of darger or felious.

hat the company at any position of the period of the company and provided and the company and provided and the company and the company and the peculiarly excellent village institutions of this State, a first-rate, moderate priced livery, so that he car ride privately, if he chooses, to Stowe, on his way to Man-field, as cheaply as to go by the railroad. But he wever he goes, let him not be persuaded at Burlington to try the ascent of Mansfield from the west side. He will have to foot it by any other than the east side route—and such a footing!

ton to try the ascent of Mansheld from the west side. He will have to foot it by any other than the east side route—and such a footing!

And now, Sir, a Vermonter born, who had not seen his native State (though loving and proud of it always and everywhere) for twenty-six years, having given you his impressions of a first visit to Mount Mansfield, may as well "dry up." But, first, let me advise your traveling readers just to once try this beautiful Green Mountain State—just to once visit Madsfield. If the trial do not breed a longing to return again and again, then I sm a poor judge of average human nature. Also let me say that Montpelier is a pleasant spot for a brief sejourn. It is a handsome, bespitable place. Its State Heuse is one of the noblest buildings in the country. Just now the folk are in a state of anxious waiting for Van Amburgh, who is announced for the 23d, and for the State military muster, which takes place here next week. The Supreme Court has just closed its session. Chief Justice Redfield, who presided, declines (after 30 years on the Bench) a reelection, and is to be succeeded by Judge Poland. Justice Redfield is one of the few Breckinridge men of Vermont. Chas. G. Eastman, the poet editor of The Patriot, and one of Mr. Donglas's staunchest supporters, has long been confined to his house by a painful illness, but is now improving. F. Shelton, whilom editor of The Bunkum Flag Stoff, continues a resident Episcopal preacher here, having an abiding fondness for trips to Mausfield—and "fretful porcupines." Vermont is preparing to roll up 4 "high old" Republican majority at the field—and "fretful porcupines." Vermont is preparing to rell up a "high old" Republican majority at the coming election—at least such is the talk. C. D. S.

ACADEMIES OF MUSIC.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

The Academy has had a good long musical rest. The decrescendo movement of the public toward the close of the last season-even the Japanese thrown into the bargain failing to fill the house had the effect of leading to this persistent act of repose. Pale violins, burly horns, muscular trombones, have all had their chance to refresh fingers and lange, so far as the Irvingstreet abode of the muses is concerned; and now, tonight, they take up their wondrous tale of musical passion, sonorously idealizing the passing vanity of vanities, the old story of hopes and disappointments, loves and hates, or the super or sub-mundane circles of poetry, prophecy, mysticism and eternity—the Lucias, Amina, Roberts or Freischutzs.

In the course of the sesson, a notable novelty-the tenor Tamberlik-one of the few superior artists who have not been heard in this city, according to the advertisement will appear. Tamberlik has an extra note or two to his voice: the indomitable puissant high C of the chest-an impossible note to the orator, and only comprehensible by a tenor, very rarely-is one of his distinctions. This will enable him to play Arnold in William Tell-the opera being singularly deficient in the vocal interest of the principal characters, the tenor excepted, demands that such an artist as Tamberlik should appear in it in order that it may be heard to adequate advantage. Miss Patti, who doubtless has pushed forward her studies during the recess, will sing -night; and give the public, especially the moving thousands en route, a taste of her quality. Brignoli, though many tenors have come, has not been dispossessed from his elevated position; and Amodio, in the tone of his voice, has not yet found a rival here.

While the Academy of Music in New-York has been standing still, that of Brooklyn has been going up. Brooklyn, City of Churches, and of one church in particular, with a musical theater, indicates more people pure tastes, and a change of the mode of regarding those earthly piles. We shall now have rival discussions as to scenes, auditorium, and technics in the two houses. Who knows that perchance some ebullition of local pride, from some Macænas on the Heights, may not make the Brooklyn Temple the shining light of Parnassus? may not run a tilt against the lyrical incertitudes of Irving Place ? Let the directors there avoid some of the mistakes of the New-York theater: One is, not to cheapen the value of tickets by gratuitous distribution indiscriminately; another is, to abide by every promise, even the least, made to the public. This will cause Plymouth Church to pay for its tickets, and to believe in all the promises made: Plymouth Church, where Moses has already been performed by the operatic troupe, as is expected to be prime dilletanti when sopranos warble and bassos growl in the new abode of the muses. The clergy of Brooklyn, tco, like some of those of New-York, are expected to go to the opera boxes to see their fair parishioners, instead of taking tea with them as now; and all the society of the place is requested to adopt the European plan of frequenting such cynoeures of grace, loveliness, and full evening costume, to the extension of the fine arts, the extenuation of provincial speaking through the nose, of which Italian vocalization is the sworn enemy, to the love of the manifold beautiful, as delineated in the magic of the scenery and the romano of the life of all epochs, from Semiramis to Figarothe flesh-color of air and waters-prites included; and likewise to the diminution of the sale of Ferry Tickets, and the consequent independence to that extent of New-York.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The telegraph announces the death, at Pensacola Florida, of flag-officer James McIntosh, the Command ant of the Navy Yard at that place. He had been ill for some time, so that the intelligence of his decease was not unexpected. Commodore McIntosh was native of Georgia, from which State he received an appointment in the Navy in the year 1811, a few months preceding the occurrence of some of the most eventful incidents recorded in our paval annals. He was, consequently, 49 years an officer, of which 20 were spen at sea. The shore duty credited to him is eleven years and eight months. He was thirteen years and thre months idle. The particulars of the Commodors' service embrace reminiscences of every vessel in the navy, and of every squadron. He had been actively engaged on them all, and was considered an authority on matters relating to the proper distribution of men of-war on foreign stations. His death elevates r. single step the 58 captains whose names follow his on the Naval Register, his relative position on which will now be occupied by Commodore Tatnall, late Commander in-Chief of the China fleet. In complistace with the usual naval custom, in deference to the memory of the dead, every U. S. national ship in commission will fly her flag at half-mast " from flag up till sundown," and

fire a salute of 21 gun. at noon on the day succeeding that on which news of the Commodore's death shall be fficially communicated to he. Commander. Of course the office of Commandant of the Pensacols Navy Yard

will have to be speedily filled. The number of men authorized by Congress being new attached to the navy, no outside enlist ments what ever can take place. Those ships ordered in commission will have to wait for the return of hands having boporable discharges. It is said that a bill will be intreduced next ression providing for the addition of 1,000 sailors to the service.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS. -The German Republicans of the Eleventh, Fifteenth,

and Seventeenth Wards (VIth Congressional District) on Saturday evening held a meeting in Lincoln Hall, corner of Houston and Allen etreets; George Stein-brenner President, and R. Blumenberg Secretary. The first speaker was Dr. Adolph Donai, who proved fron its cardinal principle of Free Territories for Free Labor, and its advocacy of Free Homesteads for actual settlers, that the Republican was the party of true democracy, and the workingman's party. Mr. Tschirner followed, reviewing the various parties, platforms, and candidates, showing that the Free-Homestead policy was the policy of the Republican party, and that it had suffered only a temporary defeat by the Democracy in the last Congress. Mr. Schwab next spoke, on the necessity of keeping the Territories open o immigration and to our children, which could only be done by keeping them free. Mr. Francis J. Lambert, who was the first speaker who addressed the assembly in English, declared his belief that no intelligent citizen of foreign birth would support the electoral ticket of the Sham Democracy-a bantling of Brooks's Know-Nothingism and Douglas duplicity. Mr. Mc-Donald sang a campaign song in English, which was warmly applauded, the assembly assisting in the chorus. Col Pinckney also made a short speech. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and cheers were given with a will for the Republican nominees. When Carl Schurz was referred to the enthusiasm was almost boundless. A ratification meeting will be held at the same place to-morrow evening, which will be addressed

by ab'e speakers. -The Republicans of the Seventeenth Ward met on Saturday evening to organize a Wide-Awake Clab. J. B. Ryerson was elected President pro tem. For its permanent organization there will be elected military officers only. Those most interested in the matter are confident that a company of Wide Awakes will soon be formed that will compare favorably with any in the

GREAT REPUBLICAN MEETING IN

INDIANA.

From The New Albany Tribune, August 21.

Wednesday was the crowning day for the people of Indiana. Sixty thousand of the yeomanry of the land—the true and tries freemen—the makers and unmakers of Precidents—assembled at Indianapolis to speak in thunder tones their deep and patriotic love for the People's cardidates, Lincoln and Hamlin. Freemen, could we ins'il into your hearts the deep enthusiasm that that crowd created in our own—could we thunder into your early the shoute that made the welkin ring from the early morn till long after midnight; could we parade before your eyes that immense army—marching and keeping step to soul stirring strains—miles and miles in length; could we speak to you the words of wisdom that fell from the lips of Tom Corwin, the old "Wagon Boy, and Stanton, and Bair, the idol of the people of Missouri, and Lane the gallant standard bearer of our party in the Gubernatorial contest, and John C. Underwood, the noble champion of freedom, who was driven four years ago from his bome, his own land, and his family in Virginia, because he loved the white man more than the negro; and Judge Morton, our candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Caleb B. Smith, that man of wondrous eloquence, and a torgue that speaketh in words of fire, then your own hearts would throb and thrill with joy, as does and a torgue that speaketh in words of fire, then your own hearts would throb and thrill with joy, as does

own hearts would throb and thrill with joy, as does ours this moment.

But we cannot detail; we cannot tell you all the inscriptions upon the transparencies, nor give you a faint idea of the immense throng assembled. But we can tell you that the 60 000 freemen at Indinnapolis on Wednesday brought us good tidings from all parts of our own State, and the country at large. They assured us that the people have their hearts set on the victory of Old Abe, who is deeply enshrined in the hearts of the loyal freemen of the land.

At an early hour the cars began to arrive, bringing in hundreds and thousands, and before 10 o'clock the streets were densely crowded. About 101 o clock the processis n formed, and it was so extended that it took full two hours to pass the Bates House. The most notable things were, first, a flat boat on wheels, perfectly rigged and manned, representing the early life of our candidate for the Procidency; then came a wagon fully one hundred feet long, drawn by forty-three yoke of oxen, on which were three log-buts, and several men making rails, and also a wagon and blacksmith shop with men at their work; and then a carpenter shop, with tools, and men at work, thus showing that the working men are for Honest Old Abe. Then came a working men are for Honest Old Abe. working men are for Honest Old Abe. Then came a wagon three tiers high, each tier containing thirty-three ladies, each lady bearing a flag with the name of the State thereon that she represented—the very act breathing a devotion to the whole Union that should put to

ing a devotion to the whole Union that should put to shame each Southern traitor.

After dinner thirty or forty thousand persons congregated on the fair ground, about a mile fom the city, and were addressed from four stands, Mr. Corwin occupying one, Mr. Stanton another, Mr. Blair another, and Judge Morton another. Mr. Corwin was followed by Mr. Underwood, Mr. Stanton by Caleb B. Smith, Mr. Blair by Henry S. Lane; Judge Morton occupied the afternoon with his speech.

At night one of the grandest and most imposing teach light processions ever witnessed in this country

torch light processions ever witnessed in this country for hours paraded the streets. Its extent can be judged of when it was about two hours and twenty minutes passing the point where we stood. Fire rockets were being sent up from all parts of the city,

minutes passing the point where we stood. Fire rockets were being sent up from all parts of the city, and the grandest display of fireworks we ever saw composed a part of the procession.

Speeches were made at night to an immense andience in front of the Bates House, by the Hon. John M. Wilson, Mr. Riley, Mr. Johnson of Kansas, and ourself. Freemen! the work goes bravely on. Be encour-

aged, for victory awaits our efforts. Let every man do his duty and the enemy will be completely demoi-The grand Republican ratification meeting at Indianapolis, on the 29th of August, will be remen as long as freemen govern America.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. Y., holds its Annual Fair at Malone next week (on the 11th, 12th and 13th insts.) and intends to have the best of the season. Their extra preparations are-1. Enlarged and beautified grounds; 2. A half-mile track, deemed inferior to no other in the State; 3. A show of Horses, inferior in number and quality to none; 4. A large exhibition of Blooded Stock; and 5. A Stock Sale at the close of the Fair, which is expected to be large and well attended by buyers from abread as well as sellers. They will spare no exercions and no expense to make this Fair a model for others, and a source of pleasure and instruction to those who attend it. Address by Horace Greeley of New-York on the 13th.

Finzs.-Last evening a fire occurred in the apartment of Michael Golding, in the tenement house No. 145 Thempson street, but it was extinguished before much daynage occurred. It originated on a piazza in the rear, and is supposed to have been caused by a match which was carelessly thrown out of the window among some clothes.

Yesterday morning there was an alarm in the Vth District, caused by the burning of a bed at No. 325. Rivington street. Damage slight.

Yesterday morning a fire occurred in Hill's dag ter eotype-case manufactory, on the top floor of No . 354 Bowery, in consequence, as is supposed, of the carelessness of some person in leaving a lighted lar up upon the floor near a pile of rubbish. As the fire, was discovered at an early moment and speedily ex inguished, but little damage was sustained.

residing at No. 114 St. Mark's-place, was drowned yesterday afternoon, at the foot of Seventy-first street, Markets-Reported by Telegraph.

BOY DROWNED .- A boy named Fr derick Leonard,

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2, 1860.
The steam frigate Powhatso, for Vera Craz, passed

The Fulton left Havre on the 21st, and Cowes on the

Illinois from New-York for Southampton and Havre. Aug. 31, at 11 a. m., lat. 52,0 lon. 47,0 brig Paulita,

peter quiet. Rice and Tallow firm.

Speech of Hon. A. H. Stephens.

of the times portend evel. Everything seems that indicated to national disruption and general anarchy. Whether this tendency was to be arrested depended on the virtue, intelligence, and patriotism of the people of all parts of the country in the present great crisis. He was for Douglas and Johuson, the regular nominees. Whether Douglas received two-thirds of the electoral vote or not, according to the usages of the party he received the two-hirds vote of the Convention. The two-thirds rule was adopted upon parliamentary understanding, such as are provided by the constitution to pass a law over the veto of the President. Any other construction is impracticable. Whether Douglas got 2/12 votes, as asserted on one side, or 154, as alleged on the other, he (Douglas) received more than a two-thirds vote after the secoders left. He (Stephens) supported the tikest because the candidates on it supported the time-honored platform of non-intervention, the only prisciple which can preserve the Union. The objectious urged against Douglas by the Seceders were that he refused to say that it was the Seceders were that he refused to say that it was the duty of Congress to do what they would not do themselves. Douglas refused to say that it was the

ECUADOR.

Since I last wrote to you things have gone the same old way-forced contributions, outrages, and an utter paralization of affairs mercantile—all looking to the camp of their old enemy, Flores as their only hope and can't for their on chem's, received as about taking the intrative and preparing to attack Franco in his stronghold at Bodegas. Nothing, however, definite transpired, until Thursday the 8th, when cances came hurrying down with the cheering intelligence that Franco had been most disgracefully routed and that all those of his followers who could, made good their escape with scarce a show of resistance; and in effect on the next day, the little steamer Bolivar made her appearance with Master Franco and four bundred of the most ragged, dirty, villatious looking beggars ever oignified with the name of troops; and during the day some hundreds more of their acaiable confreres came floating down in cances balsas, logs, or anything floatable that presented itself. From the scanty information that we can get, it appears that Flores, abandoning his defensive position at Guaranda, with some three tundred men attacked Franco in his strong-held at Bodegas and after a short engagement Franco turned and fled

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The steamer Columbus, from San José de Guatema-la and intermediate ports of Central America, arrived at Panama on the 20 h of Argust. In politics there is nothing new. It appears, how-ever, that the Government feel rather nervous on ac-

ing raids.
In Salvador, Government affairs are in a quiet state an Shivador, Government analis are in a quee saite, although great feeling and disgust have been displayed regarding the arbitrary decree of the President, touch-ing the importation of liquors and their distribution. It is ead that the French and English Consuls have en-